

BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

WITH FIBROUS PLASTER INTERIORS



Brick Veneer Residence at Mornington, Vic.

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BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

WHAT IS BRICK VENEER?

Brick Veneer is the term applied to a structure consisting wholly of timber-framed walls with an outer $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. brick veneer external wall, thus providing a modern home of good appearance and combining features of low cost with insulation.

Another fine example
of a Brick Veneer
residence.

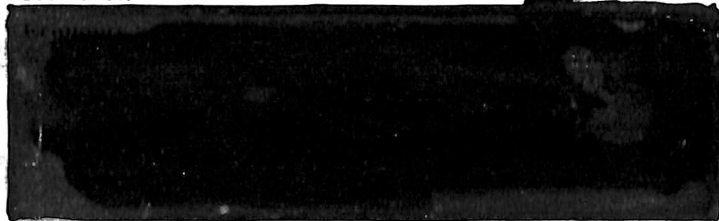


ADVANTAGES OF BRICK VENEER

Brick Veneer has the advantages of both Brick and Timber construction.

Appearance.

After completion, a Brick Veneer structure has the same fine appearance which characterises an all-brick residence.



Insulation.

Brick Veneer gives all the insulation that is obtained by the cavity wall, and if building paper is used in accordance with the recommended details illustrated in this pamphlet, a double cavity is created, thus ensuring greater insulating qualities.

Insurance.

Accepted by Insurance Companies in the same class rating as the all-brick residence.

Maintenance.

Owing to the external walls being built of brick, the maintenance costs such as painting and repairs, are reduced to a minimum.

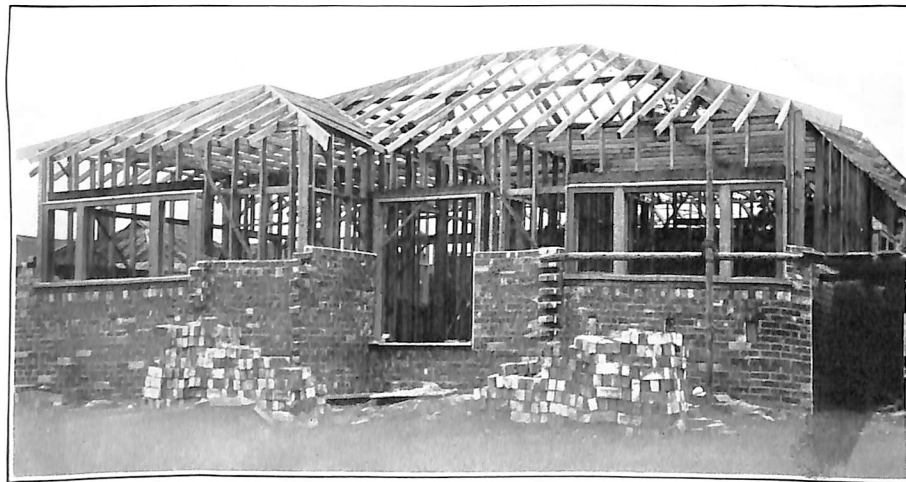
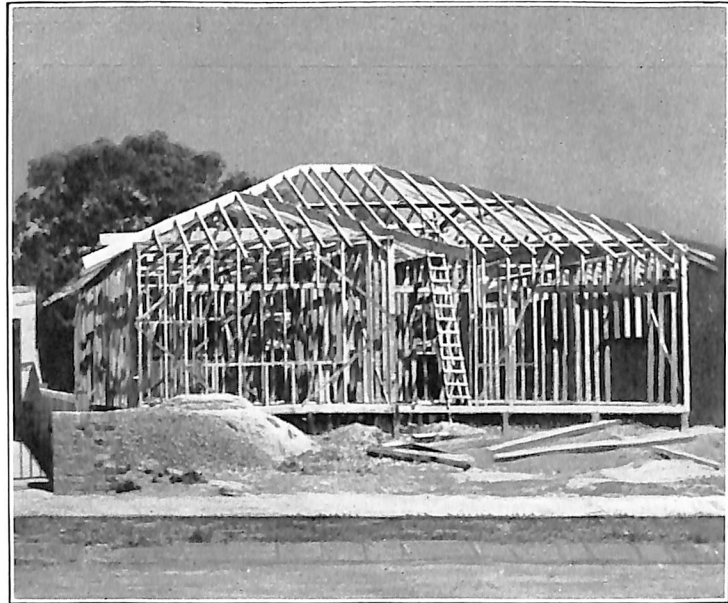


Simple, straight-forward brick veneer houses in two distinct designs.

BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

THREE STAGES OF BRICK VENEER

Foundation brickwork carried up to plate level (i.e., just below floor line) of timber framework. Framing then completed as shown in illustration.



Brick veneer wall under construction outside of timber framework, but tied to it at regular intervals.

A completed brick veneer residence—no difference in elevation than a solid brick house, economical, and of pleasing appearance.

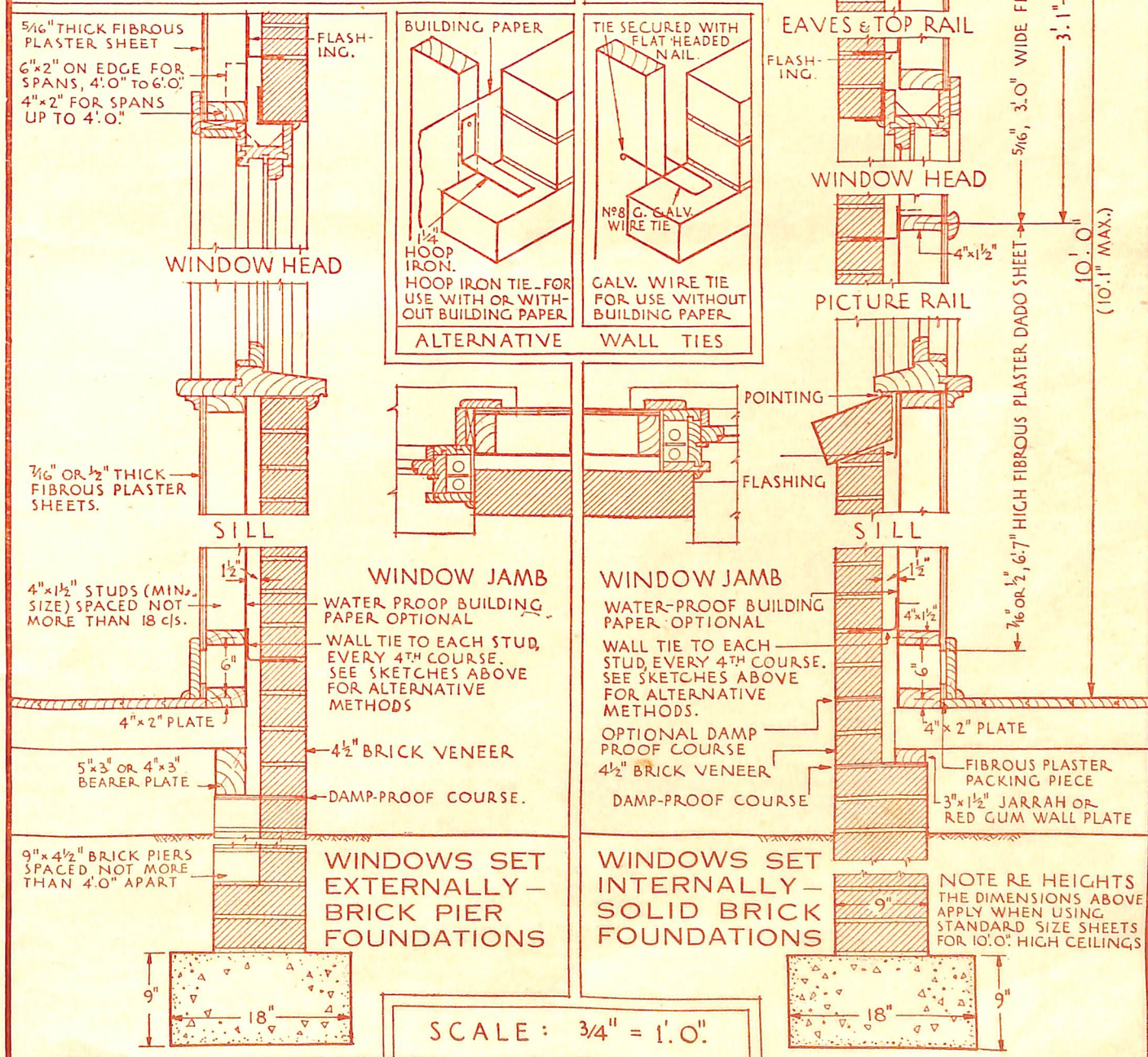


BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDED DETAILS

This Drawing and the Specifications which follow are designed, after suitable study, to insure the best form of Brick Veneer Construction with Fibrous Plaster Interiors.

The methods shown here have proved successful in the construction of many Brick Veneer Residences and are therefore accordingly recommended; it should be understood, however, that variations of these "Alternative Recommended Details" are in use.



BRICK VENEER CONSTRUCTION

SPECIFICATIONS

As the local Building By-Laws may already contain some regulation relating to Brick Veneer Construction, it is well to incorporate the following paragraph in the building specification:—

"The Contractor shall comply with all By-Laws and Regulations of authorities having jurisdiction over the Works where they go beyond or conflict with the provisions of this Specification."

(Under "Concretor" or "Foundation Work")

EXCAVATION

As usual

CONCRETE

Minimum proportions to use:—
5—2—1 mix screenings, sand and portland cement

(Under "Bricklayer" or "Brickwork")

BRICKS

As usual.

MORTAR

Mortar for the whole of the brickwork to be of:—
9 parts of clean, sharp sand
2 parts of "Limil" or other approved hydrated lime
1 part of portland cement

DAMP-PROOF COURSE

One or two courses, as per usual practice.

LINTELS

Concrete, steel or reinforced brickwork.

ANCHORS—TIES

(See also details)

Anchors for tying brickwork to wood framing are to be of:—

- (for use with or without waterproof linings)
- (a) 8in. lengths of 20 gauge 1½in. galvd. hoop iron strapping bent and nailed to each stud at heights as later specified.
(for use without waterproof linings)
 - or (b) Special No. 8 gauge galv. wire ties with ends bent to form eyes and doubled nailed to each stud as the brickwork is carried up or when completed.

FOUNDATION BRICKWORK

Foundation brickwork laid in mortar as previously specified is to be built up in 9in. thickness mortar
(for continuous foundation walls)

- (a) to the underside of plate level, provision being made for the reception of bearers on adjacent walls.
(for piers)
- or (b) for two courses then breaking back to 4½in. work and 9in. piers spaced not more than 4ft. 0in. apart; piers to be carried up to the underside of bearer plate level.

VENEER WALL

After framing (and linings) are completed continue up the brickwork in 4½in. single thickness work in similar mortar as above to the flat eaves soffit, providing at all times a clear cavity of at least 1½in. between inside face and studs (or waterproof lining).

At every 4th course (or 13½in.) and as later specified tie the veneer wall to the timber framing by means of the

- (a) anchors
- or (b) Galvd. ties

embedded at last 3in. into joints.

All courses shall be laid in a full bed of mortar and, irrespective of the finish to the joints on external face, the joints on inside face of the brickwork shall be rough struck to insure a clean face in the cavity—clean up and remove all mortar droppings.

The following Specifications present primarily new paragraphs directly applicable to the Brick Veneer wall construction, together with approved standards for economically framing and finishing the interiors with Fibrous Plaster. It should be apparent that further paragraphs and clauses are needful to complete the Specification as a whole, in which case the specification writer will follow his usual practice in this matter.

(Under "Carpenter")

BUILDING PAPER

Waterproof linings are to be:—

- (a) Standard weight "Doublekraft" waterproof building paper.
- (b) "Sisalkraft" 60-60 grade fibre reinforced waterproof building paper.
- (c) an approved brand bituminous sarking felt.

TIES

After veneer brickwork is completed or at suitable intervals secure to framing each tie by nailing to studs.

WATERPROOF LININGS.

After framing is in position and before veneer brickwork is commenced line the whole of the outside face of the studs with the waterproof lining previously specified in horizontal layers with joints lapped downwards and at ends at least 2in. and well secured until anchors are fixed.

ANCHORS.

To each stud and at heights previously specified nail and bend the anchors.

STUMPS—BEARER AND JOISTS

As usual.

WALL PLATES

Plates for supporting floor joists at wall are to be of:—

- (for exterior foundation walls)
- (a) 3in. x 1½in. jarrah (or red gum) well bedded down on brickwork.
- (for piers)
- (b) 5in. x 3in. (or 4in. x 3in.) hardwood carried continuously across piers—maximum space to be 4ft. 0in.

FRAMING TIMBERS

(for walls and ceilings)

All timbers shall be dry and straight and free from sap, shakes, large loose or dead knots.
All timbers shall be sawn die square and hold the full scantlings specified and shall be of—

- (a) Hardwood
- (b) Oregon pine
- (c) Hoop pine

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

Usual standards; add clause re flashing:—

"Flash over heads of door and window frames with lengths of 24 gauge galvd. iron bent and graded, fixed to studs and let into brickwork joints."

Also specify usual flashing where frames are set internally—point up around frames with mortar, or, preferably, mastic putty.

ROOF FRAMING

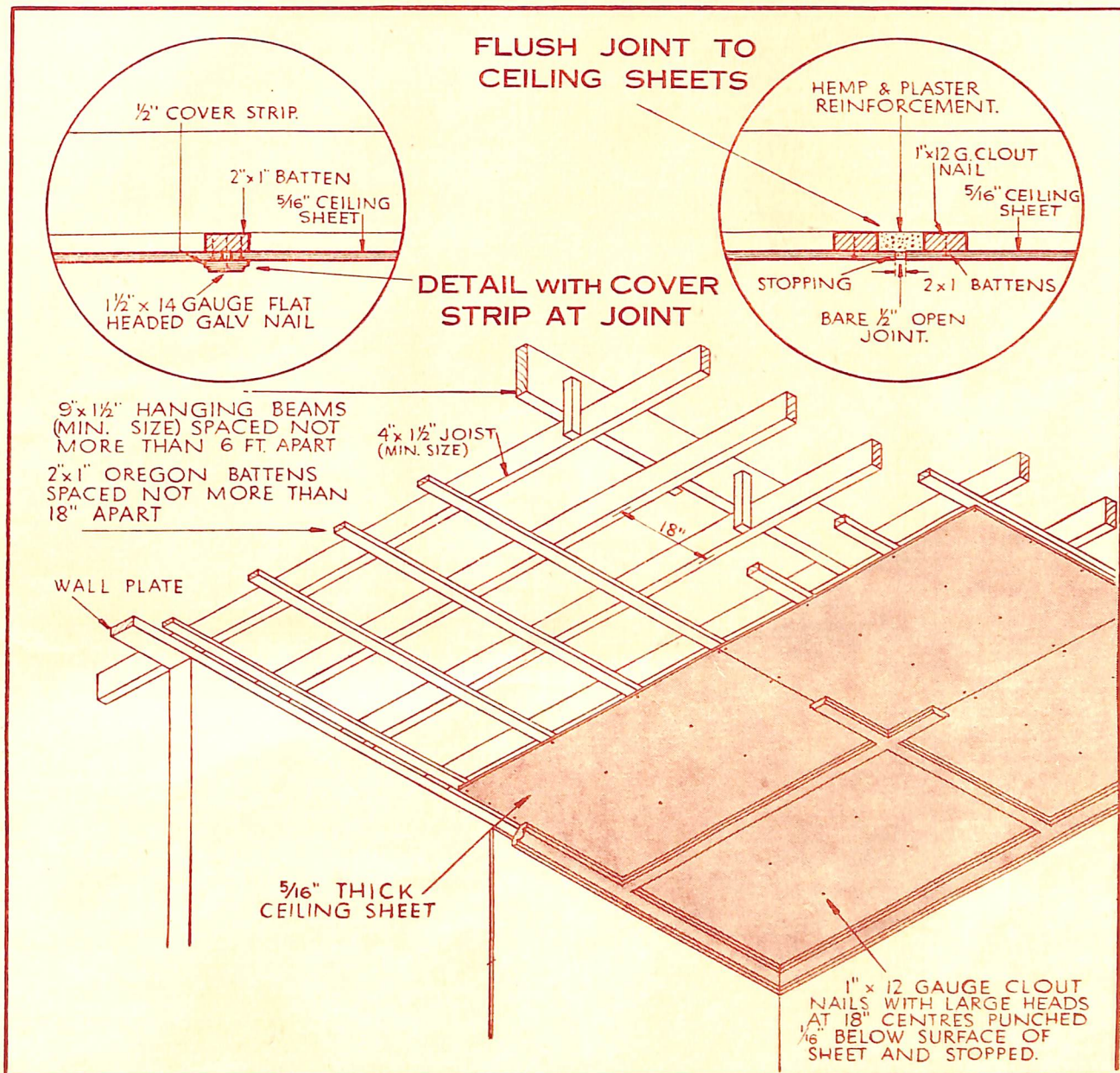
As usual.

EAVES CONSTRUCTION

Form flat soffit to eaves with 3in. x 1½in. joists fixed to 2in. x 1½in. battens against wall studs and nailed to ends of rafters.

(Note.—Line soffit joists with any suitable material as wood lining, asbestos cement sheets, battens, etc., but specify some moulding fixed to underside of soffit and just clear of wall face—thus allowing for any movement of the veneer wall apart from the inner wall framing).

FIBROUS PLASTER CEILING CONSTRUCTION



SPECIFICATIONS (continued)

WALL FRAMING

HEIGHT OF FRAMING

The over-all height of framework from the finished floor line to the top side of plate shall be 10 ft.

Note.—This height must not exceed 10ft. 1in. for standard size fibrous plaster sheets.

Sub-plates (or Vermin plates) shall be 4in. x 2in., laid on top of joists, scarfed at all joints and angles, double nailed to joists, and checked out 3/8in. to receive studs.

Top plates shall be 4in. x 2in. scarfed at all joints and angles, over bearings, and checked out 3/8in. to receive studs.

All stud walls shall be framed up with—

- 4in. x 1 1/2in.
 - 4in. x 2in.
- studs spaced at 18in. centres, let into plates 3/8in and braced with diagonal bracing.
- 3in. x 1in. for external walls, and
 - 2in. x 1in. for internal walls.
 - 3in. x 1in. for internal walls, let into studs.

Corner, door and window studs shall be—

- 4in. x 2in.
- 4in. x 3in.

All internal corners of stud walls shall be reinforced the full height of the corner, with 1 1/2in. x 1 1/2in., 26 gauge galvanised iron angles securely tacked to the studs. Heads to openings up to 4ft. shall be 4in. x 2in. and over 4ft. and up to 6ft., 6in. x 2in. on edge.

NOGGING

The stud walls shall have three rows of 4in. x 1 1/2in. horizontal nogging cut in, on the flat, between studs at the following levels:—

- 1—row at picture rail joint—3ft. 1in. from top side of top plate to centre of nogging.
- 1—row at chair height—3ft. from floor line.
- 1—row at skirting—6in. from floor line to centre of nogging.

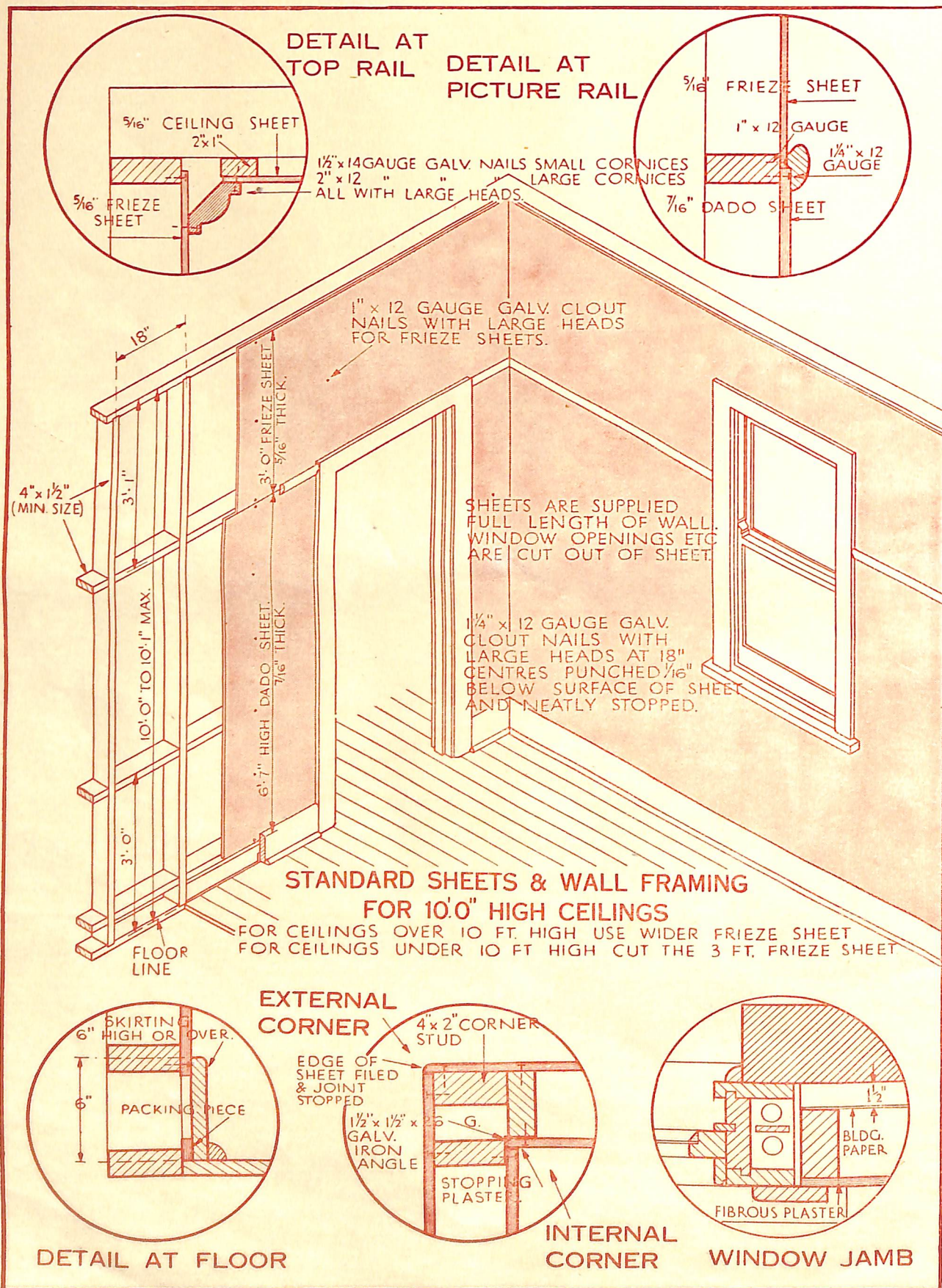
CEILING FRAMING

JOISTS AND HANGING BEAMS

All ceiling joists shall be—

- 4in. x 1 1/2in.
 - 4in. x 2in.
 - 5in. x 1 1/2in.
- spaced at 18in. centres, securely hung with
- 1 1/2in. x 1 1/2in. wood fillets
 - 2in. x 2in. wood fillets

FIBROUS PLASTER WALL CONSTRUCTION



SPECIFICATIONS—(continued)

- (f) 16 gauge hoop iron straps to
 - (g) 9in. x 1½in.
 - (h) 10in. x 2in.
- hanging beams, packed up clear of joists.

No ceiling joist shall have a greater unsupported length than 6 ft.

BATTENS

- (a) Batten the underside of ceiling joists with 2in. x 1in. full cut oregon battens, packed to true and straight line, spaced at not more than 18 in. centres and nailed to each ceiling joist.
- (b) For flush joint work the battens shall be doubled at the joints with a space of approximately 2in. between the sides of the battens in preparation for binding.

(Under "Fibrous Plasterer")

Fibrous Plaster Sheets

MANUFACTURE

Fibrous plaster sheets shall be manufactured of—

- (a) Plaster manufactured from high grade gypsum. and
- (b) best sisal reinforcing hemp fibre thoroughly teased, clean, free from foreign matter and evenly distributed throughout the sheet.

Each sheet shall be manufactured in accordance with the best accepted methods of the trade and be finished flat, true, free from any face blemish that will detract from their appearance.

WALL SHEETS

Wall Sheets shall be continuous, cut to exact length required and of the following standard sizes:—

Dado Sheets, 6ft. 7in. high and 7-16in. (or ½in.) thick
Frieze Sheets, 3ft. 0in. wide and 5-16in. thick

CEILING SHEETS

All Ceiling Sheets shall be 5-16in. thick applied in panels evenly set out,

- (a) as detailed with
- (b) joints covered with fibrous plaster cover strips
- (c) flush joints as later specified

CORNICE MOULDS

All fibrous plaster cornice shall be manufactured of high-grade gypsum plaster reinforced with

- (a) hession and wood laths
- (b) sisal hemp

All fibrous plaster cornice moulds shall be

- (a) The manufacturer's stock designs according to the following schedule:—
- (b) the designs prepared by the Architect.
- (c) the designs prepared by the Fibrous Plaster Contractor in conjunction with the Architect. The Contractor shall supply the Architect with full size sections.
- (d) Allow the P.C. sums per foot run of cornice moulds as scheduled below.

ORNAMENT APPLIED TO CEILINGS

If ornamentation is required, the Architect may choose from the following:—

- (a) fixing centre panels
- (b) enriched sheeting
- (c) marginal ornamental sheeting
- (d) marginal plain sheeting
- (e) marginal sheeting to form recess

and include the desired type of ornaments in the Fibrous Plaster Schedule, specifying manufacturer's stock designs or allowing a P.C. sum per square yard.

VENTILATORS

All faces to vents shall be approved

- (a) plain
 - (b) ornamental
- fibrous plaster vent faces with fly wire at back.

Fixing Wall Sheets

FIXERS

All fibrous plaster sheets shall be fixed by competent fixers employed by the manufacturer supplying the sheets.

EXAMINATION OF FRAMEWORK

Before fixing, the fibrous plaster fixer shall examine the timber framework and satisfy himself that it is erected

in accordance with the standard recommendations of the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Any faults shall be reported to the Architect and made good by the General Contractor before the fixer proceeds with the fixing.

WALL SHEETS

Timber framed walls shall be sheeted to the height of the nogging of picture rail with standard 6ft. 7in. high continuous dado sheets and above with 3ft. 0in. wide continuous frieze sheets. Openings for doors and windows shall be accurately cut out of the continuous sheets before nailing. Fix fibrous plaster packing strips behind skirtings at the base of wall.

NAILING SHEETS

Sheets shall be nailed with galvanised clout nails having large heads of

- (a) 1½in. x 10 gauge for dado sheets
- (b) 1½in. x 12 gauge for dado sheets; and
- (c) 1in. x 10 gauge for frieze sheets
- (d) 1in. x 12 gauge for frieze sheets

All sheets shall be nailed to the framing at 18in. centres at all bearings, excepting at internal and external corners where the edges of the sheets shall be nailed to the studs at 6in. centres vertically.

Nails shall be punched 1-16in. below the surface of the sheets and be neatly stopped as specified below.

FIXING CEILINGS

Ceilings shall be covered with 5-16in. thick fibrous plaster sheets, securely nailed to battens with

- (a) 1in. x 10 gauge
- (b) 1in. x 12 gauge

galvanised clout nails with large heads spaced at 18in. centres punched 1-16in. below surface of sheet and neatly stopped as specified below.

JOINTS

Cover strips, as scheduled, shall be fixed over the joints of the sheets with 1½in. x 14in. gauge flat-headed galvanised nails at 18in. centres.

Where flush joint ceilings are scheduled the sheets shall be fixed with bare ½in. open joints, and reinforced at the back with hemp and plaster, after which the exposed joints shall be neatly stopped as specified below.

CORNICE MOULDINGS—FIXING AND NAILING

Cornices shall be accurately butt jointed, mitred at corners and angles, and fixed with ornament truly matched and in perfect alignment and proper relationship to the ceiling and wall surfaces.

The cornices shall be nailed through to ceiling battens at 18in. centres and to studs.

Cornice nailing shall be carried out with large-headed galvanised nails of

- (a) 1½in. x 14 gauge for small cornices
- (b) 2in. x 12 gauge for large cornices

All mitres and butt joints shall be bound with plaster and hemp reinforcement at back.

STOPPING CEILINGS

All nails and

- (a) flush ceiling joints
 - (b) mitres and butt joints to cornices
- shall be neatly stopped with best quality gypsum stopping plaster.

STOPPING WALLS

At external corners, the edges of the sheets forming the corner shall be neatly finished to a bull-nose shape and stopped as specified below.

All nails, butt joints at internal and external corners, shall be neatly stopped with best quality gypsum stopping plaster.

VENTILATORS

No.....plaster vent faces shall be fixed with galvanised nails or screws to surface of wall sheets where directed.

COLOURING

All fibrous plaster walls and ceilings shall be coloured white with one good coat of best quality mill white.



The inclusion of the plastic ornament standing out in relief in this charming interior demonstrates the adaptability of Fibrous Plaster to any highly enriched effect desired by the architect.

The building of a new home, or the reconstruction and beautification of the old, makes definite appeal to all home lovers

Economy in construction and erection is the keynote of this success.

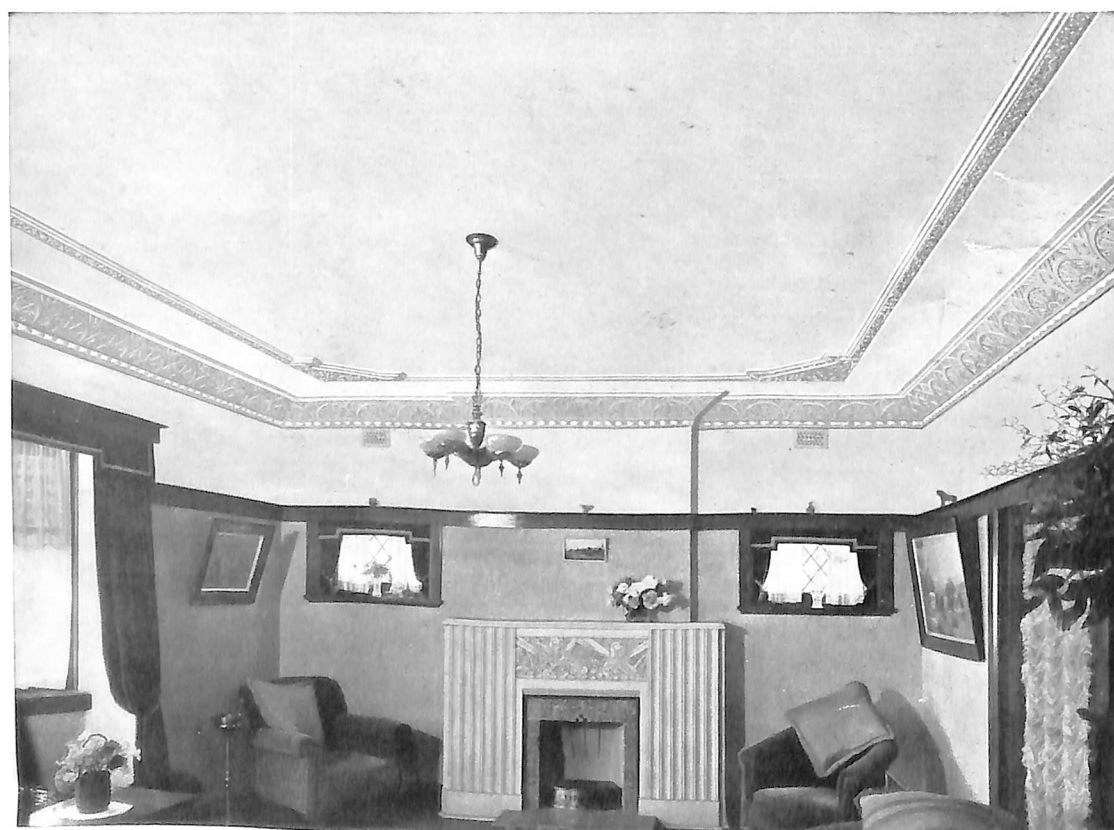
Absolutely permanent walls, plain or textured, delightful cornices and ceilings of unlimited design can now be used with all styles of architecture at a minimum cost.

Walls and ceilings that are fire-resisting, that will not crack or crumble, and supply a perfect base for painting, texturing, or papering are advantages you secure in

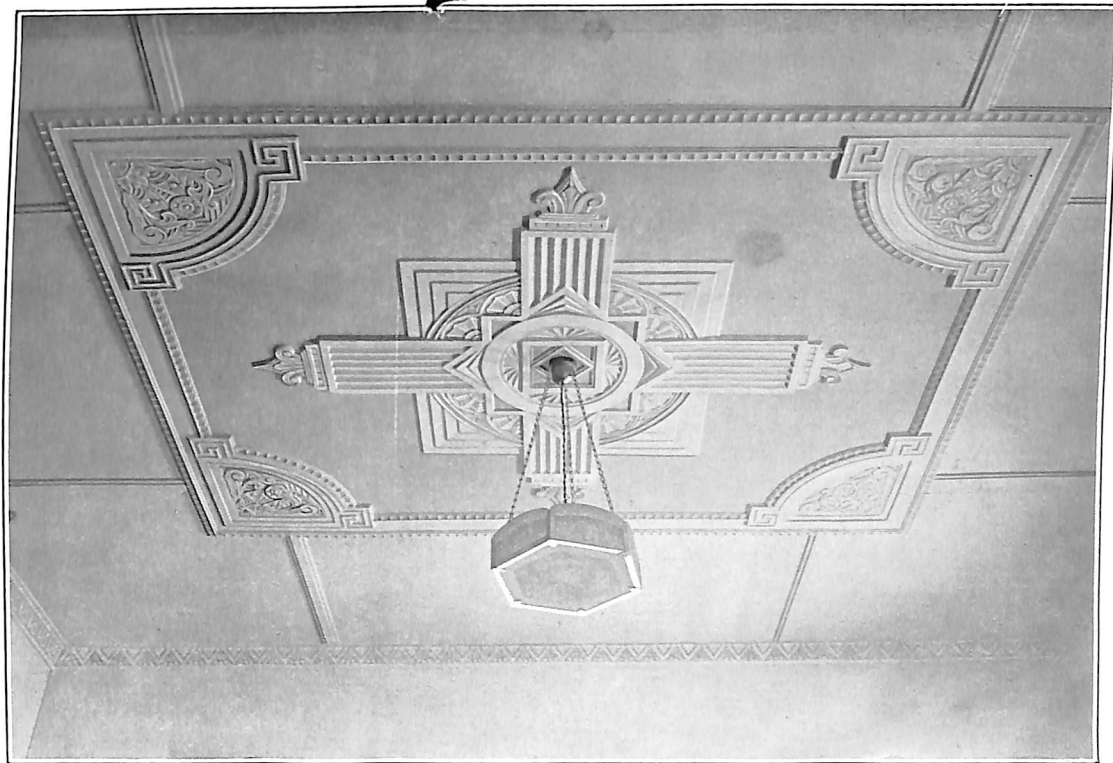
BETTER INTERIORS WITH FIBROUS PLASTER

DIGNIFIED and MODERN

A restful effect with plain ceiling and cornice of Fibrous Plaster that has just enough ornament to relieve it.



FIBROUS
PLASTER
*supplies a perfect
interior Wall and
Ceiling Lining.*



The appearance of an ornamental panel ceiling and cover strips (as above) not only provides an attractive design but eliminates the flush jointing necessary to produce the ceilings shown on the opposite page.

FIBROUS
PLASTER is a
Non-conductor
of Heat, Cold
and Sound.



DOMES (left)
in Fibrous Plaster are
obtainable in any design
or size—according to
specification

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